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Japanese are dishonest"! On this matter Morse remarks (I. 38) "I am informed that some stealing takes place when the people have been associated for some time with the so-called civilized races; but in the interior dishonesty is seldom known and, indeed, is of rare occurrence in treaty ports."

Morse cannot be classified—unless under many heads: zoology, archaeology, astronomy, palaeontology, philology, toxology—yet to-day he is best known in Boston as an authority in Japanese art and architecture. I have read these two volumes through, page by page, and have placed them on my shelf of books to be read again. These lines attempt to give the student some notion of his work. Yet I find that my pen draws me to rhapsody rather than to critical review. Not a chapter that does not tempt one to quote largely. How define Morse's book? As well summarize the wares at a world's fair or the paintings of the Louvre. The student of history will find in every chapter light that will help him to understand the trend of Japanese endeavor to-day—and every line readable. To conclude as I began—the work is not *a* history, yet the subtle wit of Gibbon, the charming garrulity of Herodotus, the philosophic calm of Hume, the gay worldliness of Voltaire, the searching satire of Macaulay—the student will feel the vibration of these great historians of the past in the sympathetic pages of Morse's *Japan Day by Day*.

POULTNEY BIGELOW.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1915.* (Washington, 1917, pp. 375.) This volume of the *Annual Reports* contains a greater proportion of formal matter than many of its predecessors, because of the unusual amount of business which had to be transacted in the thirty-first annual meeting of the society. Some eighty pages, too, are occupied by reports on the archives of the states of California and Vermont, made for the Public Archives Commission, the former by Edward L. Head, archivist at Sacramento, the latter by Dr. A. H. Shearer. There are, however, some notable contributions of historical narrative or exposition, such as Professor W. S. Ferguson's paper on Economic Causes of International Rivalries and Wars in Ancient Times; a learned account of East German Colonization in the Middle Ages, by Professor J. W. Thompson; Miss Davenport's paper on America and European Diplomacy, to 1648; that of Professor Moses on the Social Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in South America; that of Dr. R. H. Lutz on Rudolph Schleiden and his Visit to Richmond, April 25, 1861, and two papers on Nationalism, by Professors Edward Krehbiel and W. T. Laprade.

*An Historical Introduction to Social Economy.* By F. Stuart Chapin, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Sociology and Economics in Smith Col-

lege. (New York, Century Company, 1917, pp. xi, 316, \$2.00.) This series of essays based upon standard authorities brings into contrast the types of industrial society of Greece, of Rome, and of England at the close of the medieval period, with the important objective of the subsequent industrial revolution. It is a book of historical pictures and historical judgments rather than a detailed history of industrial society. Necessarily in so brief a survey only the main historical movements could be presented. While as an historical summary it is valuable especially as an introduction to social and industrial history, its main purpose is to show the effect of different industrial methods on the welfare of the laborer, and the attempt to relieve poverty caused by defective industrial systems. However, in discussing the main phases of the land question as a basis of social organization, the changes from slavery to free labor, the characteristics of handcraft and domestic systems, and finally the condition of labor under the system of power manufacture, sufficient historical discussion is given to indicate continuity of cause and effect.

Emphasis on the vital importance of the industrial revolution and its extension into the recent transformation of society by the introduction of power manufacture, on the extended use of inventions and discovery, and on the increased social organization arising therefrom, is the distinguishing characteristic of the book. Indeed, the Greek, Roman, and medieval conditions of the laborer have few lessons to teach us regarding the social problems arising in these latter days of the industrial revolution which has not yet reached its zenith. A general deduction by the comparison of industrial methods of different nations is the universal attempt of the industrially strong to exploit the industrially weak. While this has been a characteristic of all systems, the last three years are presaging greater changes through industrial revolution than have occurred in the previous fifty, so far as the reorganization of society is concerned. The industrial revolution has become a social mutation. History is being made rapidly but can in no way be made to repeat itself except in spirit. Modern social problems cannot be solved by any precedents or examples set by nations whose institutions have become obsolete. The best equipment for the solution of modern problems is a thorough persistent research into present conditions. Nevertheless, an historical survey of what other nations have failed to accomplish may clarify our minds for the task. For this purpose, Mr. Chapin's delightful and instructive book is valuable as an introduction to social economy. Its historical vision is clear, its statements accurate, and it is sufficiently comprehensive for the author's purpose.

FRANK WILSON BLACKMAR.

*An Inquiry into the Nature of Peace and the Terms of Its Perpetuation.* By Thorstein Veblen. (New York, Macmillan Company, 1917, pp. xiii, 367, \$2.00.) As its title indicates the book in hand deals

rather with matters of politics and social theory than with history. Its argument, written in the author's characteristic style, is suggestive, and in some particulars highly important.

His use of history, though limited, is of more than ordinary interest, because he reverses some of the generally accepted points of view.

Take, for instance, "Chinafication", which is commonly accepted as an obvious evidence of degradation, unfitness, and general inferiority, for which not a word can be said. Mr. Veblen suggests that "Chinafication" is not without its advantages. History shows that, despite many foreign dynasties, the Chinese have managed to hold their territory, and have made imposing contributions to civilization. The Armenians, too, have long been a subject people, exposed to massacre and every evil of oppression, but they have persisted. This history, says Veblen, "teaches that the Chinese plan of non-resistance has proved eminently successful . . . that a diligent attention to the growing of crops and children is the sure and appointed way to the maintenance of a people and its culture". He does not follow this by the speculation it suggests as to the relation of force and moral principles to social progress and the persistence of peoples and their civilizations. This is, however, involved in his reflections on the social customs and conceptions of a people and their persistence. Such customs and conceptions Mr. Veblen, as might be expected, regards as acquired characteristics, or "second nature". If, then, they come from environment, they may also change with environment, and the possibility of change depends on the ability to change the environment.

Applying this to the present problem of Germany, Mr. Veblen contends that the Teutonic peoples have never had a democratic environment. He rejects the free agricultural community of the early Teutons as an "academic legend", and contends that as a people they have always had the habit of subjection. The possibility of their living amicably with their democratic neighbors depends on the rapidity with which they can unlearn their highly-wrought and age-long servility, loyalty, and national animosity. Mr. Veblen thinks this is bound to take long, hints that it may take about as long to unlearn as it took to learn, and holds that in any case it will hardly come without the passing of a generation or by grace of some comprehensive discipline of experience.

The French and Anglo-Saxon peoples have long since left behind the institutional phases in which the Germans still live. In this connection there is a startling inversion of commonly accepted views. Regarding Teutonic influence as undemocratic, as has been noted, Mr. Veblen declares that the French are farther advanced because of their retention out of Roman times of the conception of a commonwealth.

That the English and French of to-day have a much more advanced conception of individual liberty and self-government than the Germans does not prove or even argue that the Roman influence was wholesome and the Teutonic injurious. After all, the English, at least so our his-

tories have taught so far, have been more influenced by Teutonic than by Roman conceptions, and they are certainly about as democratic as the French. It is not necessary to do violence to the hitherto accepted opinions as to the influence of Teutonic and Roman institutions to explain the differences between Germans and others. There is plenty of ground for this in the environment of the respective peoples during the last seven centuries.

EDWARD KREHBIEL.

*The Law and the State: French and German Doctrines.* By Léon Duguit, Professor in the Faculty of Law of Bordeaux; translated by Frederick J. de Sloovere, Instructor in Law in the Catholic University of America. [*Harvard Law Review*, November, 1917, vol. XXXI., no. 1, special number.] (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1917, pp. 192, 35 cents.) To the historian, except as he is interested in tracing the development of political theories, this work is of no direct value. To the political philosopher it is of considerable interest. It not only serves to set in clearer outline than has previously been presented in English the characteristic doctrines of the author, but furnishes an excellent analysis of the theories of Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, Seydel, and Jellinek, not to mention other less important political theorists. Duguit's central objection to the systems of all these writers is the predication of omnipotence to the state. Objection to granting the existence of this state attribute is, one might say, an *idée fixe* with him, and necessitates a denial by him of the personality and sovereignty of the state. And yet, acute thinker as he is, it seems that he is often led astray in his criticisms, as well as in the construction of his own system, by a failure to distinguish between sovereignty and state omnipotence as a juristic premise upon which to erect systems of public law and determine questions of mere legality, and the ascription to the state of either material power or ethical right to do whatsoever those in control of its government may see fit to demand. This error pervades the whole essay, but a single instance will suffice to show its presence. If, he says, on page 21, we concede a supreme will to the state we must then maintain "that there cannot exist between two or more sovereign states any relation of right, any reciprocal obligation of a legal character; that violence and force are the only laws of international relations. We know with what impudence this proposition was affirmed at the very beginning of the war by the representatives of Germany". M. Duguit does indeed show in a very convincing manner how the theories of Kant and Hegel made it possible for German publicists to develop a political philosophy which exalts the sovereign state as a mystical and essentially divine entity raised above the plane of the moral obligations that bind mere men, and especially he shows how the will of a king could come to be held as the will of the state he rules, but Duguit is certainly in error when, in the purely juristic theories of Seydel, Ihering, and Jellinek, he finds neces-

sary and logical support for the atrocious *Realpolitik* of modern Germany.

W. W. WILLOUGHBY.

*Dio's Roman History.* With an English Translation by Earnest Cary, Ph.D., on the Basis of the Version of Herbert Baldwin Foster, Ph.D. In nine volumes. Volumes V. and VI. [Loeb Classical Library.] (London, William Heinemann; New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1917, pp. 526, 492, \$1.50 each.) These are volumes of Dio's *Roman History* as published in the now familiar dress of the *Loeb Library*, a format that has on the whole approved itself to the scholarly world. Two earlier volumes of Dio have been noticed in preceding numbers of the *Review*. The present volumes contain books XLVI. to LV. inclusive, covering the stirring years 43 to 31 B. C., from shortly after the death of Julius Caesar to the decisive battle of Actium, and most of the years of the rule of Augustus, to 8 A. D.

The final translation comes from Dr. Earnest Cary, but the work is essentially based upon the version published in 1905 by the late Professor Herbert B. Foster of Lehigh University, a translation which did much credit to American classical scholarship, which did not, however, bring its author all the prompt recognition which his effort undoubtedly deserved. Previous to that time it had been impossible to read Dio in English, despite the existence of good French and German translations.

Dio's place as an historian has long been established. He did not write in very smooth Greek, he was prolix, he was often dull, he was still more frequently uncritical, and he was sometimes grossly credulous. But the fact remains that he had a good grasp on the essentials of Roman history, that he understood the methods of imperial administration, that he had access to official documents, that he strove to tell the truth without silly rhetoric, and that he prepared a voluminous history which (so far as it is preserved to us) is an invaluable compendium of information, especially for the whole imperial period down to about 220 A. D. It is a grievous misfortune that so much of this truly monumental work is transmitted merely through the jejune compendium of Zonaras and the epitome of the monk Xiphilinus. In republishing the surviving books of Dio, therefore, the *Loeb Library* has rendered a service to all friends of the humanities.

WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS.

*A Note-book of Mediaeval History, A. D. 323-A. D. 1453.* By C. Raymond Beazley, Professor of Modern History in the University of Birmingham. (Oxford and New York, Clarendon Press, 1917, pp. viii, 224, \$1.20.) It is perhaps Professor Beazley's notes for his own class-room lectures which are thus given permanent form and shared with his fellow teachers. At any rate, it is a very live and stimulating body of materials and suggestions for such lectures—arranged, as he

himself tells us, according to order of time and without division by countries, but broken up into comparatively short periods (less than half a century for the most part) and rich in data for the history of culture and civilization as well as for that of politics. As one might expect from the historian of medieval geography, the book is especially notable for the breadth of its vision and for the wealth of exact and often curious information as to outlying lands and movements. Especially eastern Europe and the Orient come in for generous memory. The matter is at times a little chaotic, and there are many marks of haste—as where (p. 19) early Alsace is vexatiously called “Alsace-Lorraine”. But, such as it is, both teacher and student will find it a mine of fascinating information and inference. It should be widely accessible.

*Tort, Crime, and Police in Mediaeval Britain: a Review of some Early Law and Custom.* By J. W. Jeudwine, LL.B. Camb. (London, Williams and Norgate, 1917, pp. xix, 292, 6 sh.) This can hardly be regarded as either an authoritative or an enlightening work on the subject. It is a not too well arranged collection of extracts from the ancient laws of Great Britain, with little legal and much modernist political comment. The author, though his treatise is too short to cover his subject even if he confined himself to England alone, employs a large part of it in wanderings far afield. Of his six references to Pollock and Maitland's standard history, not one contains a discussion of a point of tort, crime, or police; nor does either of his two references to Stephen's *History*. Out of twenty-five references to the Year Books, only two seem apposite to the subject of the treatise. A few authorities quite in point are drawn from the Selden Society *Publications*, more from the Brehon and Welsh laws, and a number from the Mosaic law—apparently on the ground, stated by the author without an attempt at proof, that the common law was largely influenced by the law of Moses. The pages devoted to tort and crime throw little light on the law or its administration.

The long Supplement is frankly unconcerned with law, but contains the author's meditations on modern conditions, suggested, to be sure, by something he has found in the medieval law. The author's views are strong and vigorous, and often shrewd. He attacks the system of imprisonment for small crimes, especially for drunkenness; he reviles the English system of magistrates' courts; he expresses a strong preference for the Brehon laws, and pays his respects to the Ulsterman. One who seeks this discussion of medieval crime for its racy presentation of a few modern problems will not be disappointed in what he finds; the historian of law will hardly treasure the book.

JOSEPH H. BEALE.

*Registres Perdus des Archives de la Chambre des Comptes de Paris.*  
Par Ch.-V. Langlois. [From Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de

la Bibliothèque Nationale et Autres Bibliothèques, tome XL.] (Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1916, pp. 366, 14 fr.) The archives of the chamber of accounts of Paris were destroyed by fire in 1737. With the possible exception of a few odd volumes, only the records of the section called the *dépôt des fiefs* were saved, and by far the larger and more valuable portion of the most extensive archives in France was burned. It is with the series of registers lost at this time that Professor Langlois deals. He describes the sources of information, establishes correct lists of the principal series of registers, explains the general nature of their contents, and indicates for each series of registers the inventories and collections of extracts which have been preserved. A few volumes of especial importance or of exceptional nature, such as the register *Bel*, he treats in greater detail, and he devotes one chapter to a study of the relations between the archives of the chamber and the *trésor des chartes*. The treatise provides the first clear and systematic guide for the study of a series of documents which have not yet been utilized by historians to an extent commensurate with their importance. It should become the starting-point of any subsequent researches in the records of the chamber.

Professor Langlois concludes his volume with two long appendixes. The first contains extracts from a transcript of the second journal of the chamber, begun in 1321. The journal contained memoranda of business transacted by the chamber. The second is a reconstruction of the Red Book in the form of a calendar. The register preserved copies of royal letters dating from the last years of the thirteenth century to about 1322, with a few additions as late as 1336. The register was among the oldest compiled by the clerks of the chamber. It has been classed among the *Libri Memoriales*, but the editor thinks it more closely allied to the series of registers called *chartes*. The documents are largely records of royal gifts and grants similar to those found in the first registers in the chronological series of the *trésor des chartes*.

W. E. LUNT.

*Venise dans la Littérature Française depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Mort de Henri IV.* By Béatrix Ravà. (Paris, Édouard Champion, 1916, pp. 612, 14.40 fr.) This book will be of little interest to historians. It is primarily a compendium of references to Venice in French literature from Villehardouin, the partizan contemporary historian of the Fourth Crusade, to Henri Estienne, traveller, printer, and advocate of the pre-eminence of the French language, in the late sixteenth century, while it purports to be an analysis of the influence of Venice upon the literature of France. To be sure, the author disarms the historian in the preface by disclaiming all reference to historians whose works are not recommended by their artistic worth whatever their scientific value; and the chapters devoted to the historical background, on the political relations between Venice and France in the Middle Ages, from the Fourth Cru-



sade to Louis XI., from Charles VIII. to Henri IV., are of no pretense and of less worth.

The first part of the book, devoted to the literary manifestations of political relations, to the French travellers, pilgrims, and poets in Venetia in the Middle Ages, savors of the seminar and the card catalogue, devoid of the critical attitude desirable in one if not in the other. The second part follows the same plan for the Renaissance with a chapter on Venetian printers and their influence in France, but is written on the whole with more spirit. If one agrees with the conclusion of the author (p. 489) that Venetian "vertus littéraires sont comme les perles de cette mer, dont elle est la reine: elles ne paraissent pas à la surface; elles sont cachées dans les profondeurs infinies, et seules des mains habiles peuvent les découvrir et les transformer en bijoux précieux", one can only mourn that the hands were not as able as diligent. The transformation does not appear.

There are forty-three extracts from texts, covering one hundred pages, four of them hitherto unedited. None is of great significance. One wonders how in this day and age a printer could be found so lacking in a sense of economy and of courage, as not to have enforced upon the author some necessary and profitable compression.

*Church and State in the Reign of Louis Philippe, 1830-1848.* By John M. S. Allison. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1916, pp. 178.) Mr. Allison's monograph aims to set forth certain of the relations of Church and State during the eighteen years of the reign of Louis Philippe. Particularly is it a study of the Liberal Catholic movement associated with the names of Lamennais, Lacordaire, Montalembert, and Ozanam. Lamennais's reform ideas are clearly presented, "the regeneration of the Church by liberty and the regeneration of mankind by the Church when once it had been freed from its faults", the revival of a dynamic faith within the Church itself and among the people in a time of spiritual indifference. The evolution of Lamennais's ideas, their attraction for a number of young men of talent, the various methods employed for their diffusion, the opposition aroused in ecclesiastical and political circles, particularly to the idea of the entire independence of the Church and its complete separation from the State, the political implications of the movement both in home and foreign policies, all these are clearly traced, as is also the speedy and decisive condemnation of the movement by the pope, Gregory XVI., in the encyclical *Mirari vos*.

The author then describes the revival in later years of this movement apparently so completely eradicated by the papal allocution, a revival that was slow and also partial. For the later struggle of the Liberal Catholic was more limited than the previous unsuccessful venture, was in fact essentially restricted to the demand for liberty of association and liberty of teaching, held by the Neo-Catholics to be implicit in

the Charter. The outstanding feature of this phase of the movement was the campaign against the monopoly of the University in educational matters, the vicissitudes of which campaign are shown.

In the filling-in of the general political background and history of the reign the author is less satisfactory, less clear, and less sure than in his outline of the religious development proper. He has, in the reviewer's opinion, far too high an opinion of Thureau-Dangin's history of this period, a history, as Gooch says, redolent of the atmosphere of the Faubourg St. Germain and by an author "more conservative than Guizot". In this section of Mr. Allison's book questionable statements are not infrequent, such as that Lamartine inaugurated the Reform Banquets, and that Thiers was a leader of the Republicans as early as 1844 (p. 136), and that he retired from the Guizot ministry in 1845 (p. 157).

The book lacks a table of contents and an index and the typographical errors are numerous.

CHARLES DOWNER HAZEN.

*The House of Hohenzollern and the Hapsburg Monarchy.* Originally published in the New York *Evening Post* and the New York *Nation*. By Gustav Pollak. (New York, New York *Evening Post* Company, 1917, pp. 102, 50 cents; paper 25 cents.) In seven articles, published between December, 1916, and July, 1917, Pollak discusses the bearing of the war on the relations between the Central European allies and its effect on the various nationalities in the Dual Monarchy. All are written in the vigorous style of the seasoned political feuilletonist. Through all runs the thread of bitter dislike of Prussia and its reigning house. The initial accord is struck in the first article with the statements that the Hohenzollerns have done nothing for German literature, except that which glorified Prussian deeds, and have made no concessions to liberty, except through political necessity. The second paper, Bismarck's Neglected Policies, seeks to explain Prussia's diplomatic failures abroad, where Berlin has held to the Iron Chancellor's brutality and selfishness but has forgotten his "nightmare of coalitions". In the next article Pollak reviews Naumann's *Mitteleuropa*, which he finds based on the same old creed of coercion and selfishness. Austria's Opportunity, published March 31, 1917, emphasizes the dislike in Vienna and Budapest of Prussia's rulers, whose league with the Dual Monarchy is based on no inner kinship of tradition. The Future of Bohemia throws cold water on Czech aspirations for independence, pointing a warning finger at the dangers to which an independent Bohemia may be exposed. Tisza's fall in May last led the author to stress again the inherent antagonism of Prussian and Austrian; and the last paper gives a résumé of the political progress of the Galician Poles, whose struggle with the Ruthenians since 1908 is briefly sketched.

The little work forms a readable, although very one-sided and superficial, review of Austria's recent relations to her Germanic neighbor, as

well as to the Czech, Pole, and Magyar within her gates. Pollak's bitter feeling toward Prussia, and his tenderness of the Hapsburgs, is everywhere in evidence. Once more Grillparzer's obsession of a Prussian conspiracy against Austrian writers is rehearsed (p. 91), although Pollak, in a work written in a day of fairer judgments, doubts this (*Grillparzer and the Austrian Drama*, 1907, p. 32) and cites more plausible reasons for Grillparzer's lack of popularity in North Germany (*ibid.*, p. 330). The tremendous welding of national feeling in Germany during the past forty years is utterly disregarded by the author, who can still quote Bismarck and W. H. Riehl on South German particularism, and the *Grossdeutsche* Gervinus on the annexations of 1866, as if they were representative of present conditions and sentiments. Prussia is anathema! Of the articles on Austro-Hungarian politics, that on Bohemia is informing and admirably judicial in tone. The others, particularly the analysis of the situation in Hungary, show a lack of clear development and coherence. Even the inherently sketchy character of the feuilleton can hardly excuse such a statement as, "Down to the close of the eighteenth century Europe was but little concerned in the destinies of Bohemia" (p. 68) ("What about the great Ottokar, and the Hussite wars, and the Thirty Years' War?" asks the marvelling reader) or that "Prussia lured Austria into the present war" (p. 78).

ROBERT H. FIFE, JR.

*The Battle of the Somme.* By John Buchan. (New York, George H. Doran Company, 1917, pp. x, 264, \$1.50.) The battle of the Somme began in midsummer of the year 1916, and continued until winter put an end to active operations. Like the fighting from the Wilderness to Petersburg in the summer of 1864, the battle of the Somme was remarkable for the number of casualties, an expenditure of effort and life out of proportion to the advantage gained by the English and French. What the battle showed was that the British had learned much about present-day warfare, and that, by assembling sufficient numbers of troops, guns, and munitions on a given front favorable to the operation, limited progress could be made. But the limited advance, which, so far, alone seems possible, takes on something of a tactical advantage to the enemy, because each offensive calls for a complete reconstruction of the territory passed over. The limited advance exhausts itself, and the greater the amount of preparation required for the advance, in men, munitions, and cannon, the shorter is the range of these advances upon limited fronts, unless, as sometimes happens, the immediate retirement is to ground untenable for topographical reasons.

Mr. Buchan's book sets forth in a popular fashion, and, at times, with some diffuseness of incident and description, the preparations for the long contest, and the outcome. But so much water has run through the mill since the battle of the Somme that some of his claims and prog-

nostications, in the light of the present military situation, seem over-confident.

The psychological influence of over-confident declaration has its uses, but if the efforts to create confidence are overdone, the reaction is worse than the first state. General Meade, one of America's most skillful soldiers, wrote in December, 1864, "This passion of believing newspaper and club strategy will I suppose never be eradicated from the American public mind, notwithstanding the experience of four years in which they have from day to day seen its plans and hopes and fears dissipated by facts". In warfare, instead of psychology changing the facts, the facts change the psychology.

ISAAC R. PENNYPACKER.

*The Homely Diary of a Diplomat in the East, 1897-1899.* By Thomas Skelton Harrison, former Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of the United States to the Khedival Court of Cairo. With a Foreword by Sara Yorke Stevenson, Sc.D., Litt.D., Officier d'Instruction Publique. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1917, pp. xxix, 364, \$5.00.) The writer of this diary represented the United States in Cairo from 1897 to 1899. He was a Philadelphia manufacturer, with cultivated tastes, especially in respect to "society", dinners, wines, and race-horses. The record which he kept for his private satisfaction, and which describes with intimate detail his daily doings, is one which it was entirely proper for him to keep, and will furnish much entertainment to those who like to read of the doings of a picturesque society in days when important things were going on in Egypt. But the reader who looks for valuable information concerning the political events of the time and place, to justify publication, will look in vain. Mr. Harrison was not the kind of diplomatic representative who has an important part in such doings, or who learns important facts respecting them.

*Out of their Own Mouths: Utterances of German Rulers, Statesmen, Savants, Publicists, Journalists, Poets, Business Men, Party Leaders, and Soldiers.* (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1917, pp. xxviii, 255, \$1.00.) This is an excellent piece of work. Done avowedly for purposes of propaganda, it is none the less a painstaking and fair presentation of the wrong side of modern Germany. The editor, who has chosen to preserve his anonymity, has taken the French *Jugés par Eux-mêmes* as his model and has used many passages from that collection. He has depended also upon Grumbach's collection. And he has added much from his own wide reading in German political literature, passages to be found in no similar collection. One wishes that out of his abundant knowledge he had ventured more notes upon the men whose words he uses. His arrangement of utterances by ministers, philosophers, historians, publicists, poets, etc., has an advantage. It shows the reader

how widespread were the German conceptions. On the other hand there is no progress. One closes the book a bit confused by miscellaneous passages.

Mistakes are trivial. The editor has given a few references at second hand without verification, else he would not have assigned (pp. 35-40) the wrong pagings to Lasson's *Das Culturideal und der Krieg*, pagings which belong not to the edition of 1868 but to the recent edition which the French quote. Some of the speeches attributed to William II. (pp. 3-5), which the editor takes from *Jugés par Eux-mêmes*, would, I suspect, be hard to find in German newspapers. Has the "Song of the German Sword" been sufficiently authenticated to use? The title of Tannenberg's book is slightly wrong (p. 79).

The introduction, by another hand, is not written with that moderation, which, were there no other reason for it, would serve to lead along the man, unconvinced of Germany's nefarious purposes, to further reading of the book. It is a pity there is no index.

WALLACE NOTESTEIN.

*A History of the Great War.* By Arthur Conan Doyle. Volumes I., II. *The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1914, 1915.* (New York, George H. Doran Company, 1916, 1917, pp. xiii, 349; ix, 257, \$4.00.) As Sir Arthur Conan Doyle well recognizes, it is too soon for "points of larger strategy" of the Great War to be considered and evaluated, but though the student of European politics and history and the military expert will find little of special value in these volumes there is doubtless a place for such a narrative, built up from letters, diaries, and personal interviews, often with the help of the principal actors in the events narrated. The general reader, who wishes a coherent account of the Great War, an account which shall not make large demands on his previous knowledge and which is written in easy, readable style, will find it here. It must be borne in mind, however, that the emphasis is definitely and intentionally on English action and English achievement, for, despite his title, the author is making no attempt to trace the history of the war as a whole. The eastern front is ignored throughout the two volumes. Nor will the most casual reader fail to perceive that the warmth of the adjectives employed is that of an ardent Englishman, not of an impartial historian.

The first volume opens with a slight sketch of the Breaking of the Peace (30 pp.) which indicates briefly the feeling between Germany and England from 1902 till the outbreak of the war. This is followed by an account of the English preparations once war was declared, and by chapters on the battles of Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne, the Aisne, and Ypres, and the La Bassée-Armentières operations. The volume closes with a few words on Italy's entrance into the war, on the fall of the German colonies, and on sea affairs, and a slightly more extended account of the Winter Lull of 1914.

The second year of the war, which the author characterizes as the year "of equilibrium" in distinction from the first "year of defense", and the third "year of attack", is treated in volume II. Here the same plan is followed as in that of the first volume, the movements of the British army are traced through the battles of Neuve Chapelle, the second battle of Ypres, the battles of Richebourg and Loos.

A third volume is promised which is to carry the account through the year 1916. Both these volumes are supplied with maps and diagrams illustrating the text.

*History of the World War.* By Frank H. Simonds. Volume I. *The Attack on France.* (Garden City and New York, Doubleday, Page and Company, 1917, pp. xxiii, 289, \$3.50.) Mr. Simonds aims to present to the American public an impartial narrative of the World War. As far as the first volume is concerned, he has succeeded admirably. His book, without references, free from technical terminology, and copiously illustrated, is essentially a popular work. But it is more. Because of the author's ability to grasp the essential factors in the struggle, because he writes as an eye-witness of some of its most significant incidents, and because of his close association with the French and British staffs, his account is a valuable contribution to the military history of the war.

The three opening chapters contain a luminous sketch of the antecedents of the war from 1871 to 1914. The diplomacy of the last "twelve days", Simonds believes, was absolutely futile, for it aimed at a compromise when nothing could have brought about peace save an absolute surrender by one of the two hostile groups of Continental powers, and these nations had already decided to fight rather than surrender. He sharply censures the leaders of the English Liberals, including Sir Edward Grey, for not recognizing the realities of the situation during the preceding decade, or even during the last crisis, and for lulling England to a state of false security from which the invasion of Belgium rudely awakened her.

The remainder of the book treats the military operations in Europe from August, 1914, to May, 1915; the war at sea he reserves for another volume. For Mr. Simonds, this whole period forms one distinct phase of the war—the German attack on France. Such a view gives unity and clarity to the narrative. It subordinates the Eastern to the Western theatre of operations, and justly so, for the offensive lay with the Central Powers, and their first objective was the elimination of France. This aim, he shows, was not definitely abandoned for an offensive against Russia until after the second battle of Ypres in April, 1915. The Russian offensive of 1914 was part of the Allies' scheme to parry the German thrust on France.

In some particulars, although claiming to voice the best French and British opinion, Simonds disagrees with such recent works as Madelin's *Victory of the Marne* and Major Whitton's *Marne Campaign*. He holds

that the Marne was really won by Foch's thrust at La Fère-Champenoise, while these still regard Manoury's attack on von Kluck as the decisive factor. Further, Whitton disagrees with Simonds's view that Sir John French's failure to rise to his opportunity alone saved von Kluck from annihilation. Both Madelin and Whitton believe, against Simonds, that the Eastern situation necessitated the transfer of German troops from the West before the battle of the Marne began. Evidently, the final word on these points has yet to be spoken.

To many it will be news that Churchill's "grotesque venture" at Antwerp delayed the proposed evacuation of that city until the Belgian army only escaped in too disorganized a condition to hold the line of the Scheldt, and, therefore, had to surrender the Belgian coast to the Germans.

A final word of commendation is due for the number of useful military maps.

A. E. R. BOAK.

*Topography and Strategy in the War.* By Douglas Wilson Johnson, Associate Professor of Physiography in Columbia University. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1917, pp. x, 211, \$1.75.) Since the beginning of the European war, Professor Johnson has been a close student of the effect of topography upon military movements on the various battle-fronts. No other American geographer has watched these movements so closely. In his preface, he says that he was particularly anxious to discover how far military operations are still affected by the element of terrain, and he reaches the conclusion that there is ample indication that "the rôle played by land forms in plans of campaign and movements of armies is no less important to-day than in the past".

The most thoroughly worked-out portion of the book deals with the western battle-front. The author shows in detail how the four escarpments with their steep slopes toward the Germans and their gentle slopes toward the Paris basin have aided the French in checking the German armies in eastern France. In the northern plain, where no topographic barriers exist, the Germans were able to advance almost to Paris. The author's analysis of the topography about Verdun shows why the repeated attacks of the Germans upon that stronghold have failed.

In the eastern field of operations, the many rivers bordered by swampy banks have been constant barriers offering aid to retreating troops, but obstacles to the pursuers. The Carpathians are shown to have been a most effective barrier in preventing the final success of the great Russian drive which otherwise would have reached the heart of Hungary. On the Italian front the author shows how all of the military advantages arising from the topography lay with the Austrians because they held the main passes and occupied the high ground from which the Italians could dislodge them only by well-nigh superhuman efforts. The final chapters deal with the campaigns in the Balkans.

Professor Johnson is moderate in his claims regarding the influence of topography upon military movements. At times the reader feels that the author is ignoring other factors which are no less significant than topography, but the book does not purport to treat of other factors. It is a clear and illuminating discussion of the subject with which it deals; it is the most valuable contribution in English to the geography of the war and will have permanent value. Eighteen sketch-maps and diagrams and many illustrations add materially to the value of the book.

R. H. WHITBECK.

*Under Four Flags for France.* By George Clarke Musgrave. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1918, pp. xi, 364, \$2.00.) The author is an experienced war correspondent, and parts of his book rest on personal observation; but not a very large part of it can have that basis, for it endeavors to treat of the whole military history of the war, so far as concerns the achievements of France and her allies on the Western Front. For such endeavors there is an obvious public demand, but it is impossible to meet that demand with anything authoritative at present, and this book, while not without merits, does not so meet it. The style is as ambitious as the plan.

*The Note-Book of an Intelligence Officer.* By Eric Fisher Wood. (New York, Century Company, 1917, pp. xii, 346, \$1.75.) Mr. Wood's study can hardly be called historical in nature, although it may be said to furnish the stuff of which history is made. It is an eye-witness's account of conditions in England in 1917 and a survey of certain characteristics of the fighting on the Western Front just previous to the battle of Arras. It has some of the features of the orthodox accounts of newspaper correspondents and also of the trench literature of combatants, which the present war has made so familiar to us; for Mr. Wood, going to England in the hope of doing something to bring about a better understanding between Americans and the Entente Allies, was given a staff appointment which permitted him to study the mechanism of the British censorship, to come in close contact with several of the leading figures of present-day British politics, to view certain sectors on the British front, and, finally, to take part in the battle of Arras, in which he was wounded.

Major Wood has, evidently, an attractive personality combined with a certain amount of obstinacy, which has enabled him to see at first hand many things in which all Americans are at the present time interested. Most interesting are his chapter on the censorship, the description of the *matériel* of battle, and particularly the impressions of the combatant as he advances in the slow walk which makes the modern military "charge". In his treatment of British notabilities the author is disappointing. The material which he offers on the Prime Minister by no means justifies the title of his chapter, and in his eulogistic discussion of



Lord Northcliffe he forgets to be consistent, citing with evident approval Northcliffe's bitter opposition to the censorship (p. 140), to which Major Wood has already devoted a long chapter, characterized by enthusiastic approval.

CHARLES SEYMOUR.

*Catalogue of Manuscripts in European Languages belonging to the Library of the India Office.* Volume I., *The Mackenzie Collections*; Part I., *The 1822 Collection and the Private Collection*, by C. O. BLAGDEN, M.A. Volume II., Part I. *The Orme Collection*, by S. C. HILL. (London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1916, pp. xxxii, 302; xxxv, 421; 10 sh. 6 d., 12 sh. 6 d.) The British government at Calcutta published in 1828 the two-volume *Descriptive Catalogue* (compiled by H. H. Wilson) of the main part of the Mackenzie Collection of Manuscripts. The present installment deals with two separate parts not represented in the earlier catalogue and "now appears as a separate and advance portion of the volume devoted to the Mackenzie Collections". This division is due to the fact that the present manuscripts were acquired by the government as separate detachments and because for the most part the materials both in the "1822 Collection" and the "Private Collection" relate to Java and the Dutch East Indies. In 1815 Mackenzie became surveyor-general for India; but in the years 1811-1813 he was largely concerned in the English occupation of the Dutch colonies in the east and continued to collect material relating to them till the time of his death in 1821. These manuscripts, therefore, bear a close relation to the Dutch government archives at Batavia, a catalogue of which (1602-1816) was compiled by Van der Chijs in 1822.

The material included is of unequal value, consisting in part of somewhat uncertain English translations of printed Dutch books and also of probably unique confidential reports on the Dutch administration of Java. The controversies as to Governor Daendels figure to a considerable extent, as do also the almost forgotten Dutch interests on the Coromandel coast. Ceylon is also represented. In the main the collection is richest for the period 1780-1815; but both as to time and as to topics there is a wide range. On the whole the catalogue is not a calendar; and the student who does not have access to the manuscripts will not be able to make much indirect use of the collection.

The catalogue of the Orme manuscripts has the advantage of unity. The short introduction by Mr. Hill includes several useful comments on Indian history and explains a few points of importance. Yet here again there is great inequality in the value of the material used. Thus in the second or "India" section of the manuscripts there are many copies of papers also to be found in the first or "Orme Various" section. The contents of a considerable part of the papers has already been exposed in Orme's printed works and in the case of some of the transcripts and translations numerous errors are apparent. Nevertheless, Orme was

the historiographer of the East India Company for a time of immense importance in the history of the British Empire and many of his conclusions have become an almost inseparable element in later literature on the period of which he wrote. In addition there is a considerable body of material for the last third of the eighteenth century on which Orme never wrote. Its positive value is unquestioned and taken in connection with unique papers which fill gaps in official English and French records makes the catalogue a finding list of great importance. The indexes and the careful identification of Oriental names and terms in both books deserve great praise.

A. L. P. D.

*Some Aspects of British Rule in India.* By Sudhindra Bose, Ph.D., Lecturer on Oriental Politics, State University of Iowa. [Bulletin of the State University of Iowa, Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. V., no. 1.] (Iowa City, University of Iowa, 1916, pp. 149, 80 cts.) The first third of this study is a somewhat unsatisfactory attempt to condense the history of India from the earliest times to the beginning of the present century. Naturally there are errors; and the writer's point of view has led him to declare (p. 31) that "to this day, India is paying dividends to a defunct company", whereas the financial connections of the East India Company ended in 1874. The description of institutions and economic conditions starts with the usual phrases as to the despotism of England in India, passes to inequalities of the judicial system, and concludes with a temperate and searching indictment of English commercial and financial policy. The concluding chapters on the Place of India in the Empire and the Indian Renaissance summarize recent agitation regarding Oriental migration, tariffs, self-government, and nationalism. On the whole the language is temperate and the technique scientific, though the conclusion is overwhelmingly in favor of the Indian, and small attention is paid to any historical, political, or administrative difficulties which may stand in the way.

In general, taken in connection with the abundant references the book is chiefly a digest of contemporary literature, records, platforms, and resolutions directed against British policies in India.

*The Boston Merchants and the Non-Importation Movement.* By Charles M. Andrews. [Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, vol. XIX., pp. 159-259.] (Cambridge, John Wilson and Son, 1917.) This monograph satisfies the high expectations of those students of American history who have become accustomed to looking forward to the appearance of Professor Andrews's studies of the politico-economic aspects of the colonial period. Professor Andrews undertakes the task of explaining the course pursued by the Boston merchants, and incidentally by the colonial merchant class generally, in the period 1763-1770. He writes in the spirit not of George Bancroft

and his school but rather in that of a well-informed contemporary, John Adams, who declared in his later years: "I know not why we should blush to confess that molasses was an essential ingredient in American independence."

Professor Andrews confines his attention very largely to two forms of mercantile activity: the formal petitions which revealed the cause of merchants' difficulties, and the boycott agreements which were their main reliance in seeking redress. To summarize the author's point of view, the purpose of the merchants' activities in these years was to secure remedial trade legislation. With this in mind they undertook the non-importation agreement of 1765 and helped to create the continental system of non-importation in the years 1768-1770. The non-trading public gave them wide support because of the hard times which marked the period. The merchants were in no sense protagonists of popular rights; and they discovered with keen discomfiture in 1770 that, because of their very success in mobilizing public opinion against Parliament, their movement had passed under the control "of political agitators and radicals for the enforcement of constitutional liberty and freedom". The non-importation movement collapsed primarily "because the merchants in New York and elsewhere were satisfied with the partial repeal of the duties, and were unwilling to undergo further losses for the sake of tea and a constitutional claim which had nothing to do with trade".

This interpretation of events is undoubtedly correct. The account might well have been rounded out by a discussion of other phases of merchants' activities during this period, such as the operations of the smugglers and the even more interesting subject of the connection of merchants with the Stamp Act riots. In view of the multiplicity of events it is not surprising that the author should occasionally admit his failure to find documents which a more exacting search would have disclosed. It conveys the wrong impression to say that "Portsmouth remained permanently outside the movement" in view of the resolutions adopted by the town on April 11, 1770, to have no dealings with importers.

Professor Andrews presents new information regarding that *enfant terrible* John Mein and leans to the usual view that Mein's charges against the good faith of the non-importers of Boston had a substantial foundation. To the reviewer it seems that a careful study of the evidence on both sides fails to disclose any material remissness on the part of the merchants. Certainly Hutchinson testified to the success of the merchants' combination, and even that exacting radical, Samuel Adams, could say in a confidential letter: "The Merchants in general have punctually abode by their Agreement, to their very great private loss."

ARTHUR MEIER SCHLESINGER.

*The Dwelling Houses of Charleston, South Carolina.* By Alice R. Huger Smith and D. E. Huger Smith. (Philadelphia and London, J. B.

Lippincott Company, 1917, pp. 387, \$6.00.) Among the many books dealing with colonial houses, the Huger Smiths' volume on those of Charleston is distinguished as a notable contribution to historical knowledge. Contrasting with the usual medley of romance and assumption, it is the first book to establish on documentary grounds the dates of erection of any important series of colonial buildings, and thus the first to give a solid basis for the study of the *development* of our early domestic architecture. For the historian the fundamental value of the book lies in the exhaustive researches of Mr. D. E. Huger Smith in the registry of mesne conveyances, in recorded wills, in court records, and in papers still in private hands. Although he states results with conscientious conservatism, he is enabled to date exactly, or within a brief determinate period of years, every important Charleston house, overturning many vague traditional datings. Beside the record of acquirement and successive ownership of the properties, of the erection, enlargement, and remodelling of the houses, there is much significant architectural analysis, especially regarding the types of plan in their relation to local conditions and climate. Architectural detail is supplied by the admirable photographs taken for the work by Mr. St. Julien Melchers, and by measured drawings by Mr. Albert Simons, including an unusual number of floor and garden plans, as well as unpublished interior details. The ensemble with its atmosphere is well suggested by the many pencil sketches by Miss Alice Huger Smith. Beside all these illustrations there are numerous others from old photographs of buildings now destroyed, and from early engravings and drawings. These include unpublished views by the miniaturist Charles Frazer, whose sketch-book, begun in 1796, Miss Smith hopes later to publish entire.

The material is arranged topographically, in accordance with the growth of the city, and thus preserves a generally chronological order, although subsequent building and the frequency of disastrous fires prevent this from being at all absolute. In general chapters, in a chapter on building materials, and especially in a chapter devoted to the building of Charles Pinckney's house, are given many important documents—official regulations, estimates, contracts, and specifications—bearing on the prices of materials and labor, and on conditions of work.

For tracing the course of architectural development in matters of form and style the book furnishes much material, without itself attempting the task. Certain mooted questions in the history of American architecture are thus settled in its pages, unknown to the authors. For instance in establishing the date of the Miles Brewton house as between 1765 and 1769, they unconsciously determine the earliest example of the superposed portico on this side of the Atlantic. The determination of such questions, however, requires an equipment which can scarcely be expected of local historians, who on their part can, like the authors of this book, do a service which no others can render.

FISKE KIMBALL.

*The Kentucky River Navigation.* By Mary Verhoeff. [Filson Club Publications, no. 28.] (Louisville, Kentucky, John P. Morton and Company, 1917, pp. 257.) In the present volume the author continues her previous study on *The Kentucky Mountains*. As in that work (no. 26 of the *Filson Club Publications*), she emphasizes economic conditions, and in view of the scant material available in her field, she does her work with commendable skill and fullness of detail. Her narrative is clear, concise, and straightforward. She avoids overcrowding it by giving additional explanations and illustrative quotations from the sources in the foot-notes, which the interested reader will find sufficiently numerous and valuable. The citations to authorities are conveniently grouped at the end of each chapter. The illustrations, including some facsimiles of letters, and the maps are numerous, well-arranged, and serviceable. Many of these, as well as many of the conclusions noted in the text, are evidently the result of the author's personal observations and field work. But she has made extensive use of engineering and scientific reports, general government documents, personal memoirs, the narratives of early travellers, the more familiar secondary accounts, and the few valuable monographs that might serve her purpose. Without seeming captious one may note that she could have used contemporary newspapers more extensively, and possibly some other manuscript collections, although this might not have added greatly to the sum total of information in the volume.

An introductory chapter gives the physical setting of the region drained by the Kentucky River. Chapter II. briefly sketches the state and federal improvements that have been attempted along that stream. Chapter III. contains an historical résumé of the beginnings of commerce in Kentucky, with a more favorable view of Wilkinson's relations with the Spaniards than is usually given. Chapter IV. tells how the primitive conditions of transportation were modified by state and national agencies for improving them, but as the two following chapters on Mountain Transportation show, without much substantial result. The author maintains that, by neglecting the rivers when their improvement was a vital matter to the people of eastern Kentucky, the state and national authorities helped to retard the economic progress of the entire region. Thus the railroad rather than the river has been its modern civilizing agency. Traffic on the river has become a matter of progressive elimination, and the most significant problems connected with the stream are those that concern the soil and other detritus that wash into it, the lumber that chokes it, and the water-power that it may furnish to prospective industries. In this local study Miss Verhoeff presents an epitome of an important national problem. In an appendix she fortifies her conclusions by some valuable statistical tables and some interesting extracts from early newspapers and letters. A careful index, both to foot-notes and to the text, completes the work.

*The Diary of a Nation: the War and how we got into it.* By Edward S. Martin. (Garden City and New York, Doubleday, Page and Company, 1917, pp. xii, 407, \$1.50.) The contents of this interesting little book are sufficiently indicated by the brief and telling preface. It is made up of articles that appeared in *Life* during the three years following August, 1914. "By what processes of sympathy and indignation, through what vicissitudes of diplomacy, delay, and almost despair, we came after two years and a half to the breaking point with Germany, may be traced in a measure in the current of the discourses that follow." The pages are not filled with tragic detail, with patriotic yearning, with bitter denunciation or, of course, with technical discussion. But they do show with remarkable accuracy the stages of despair and hope and wrath through which the writer passed in those dreary years of uncertainty; and he is probably right in thinking that his own reactions, recorded week by week, reflect the emotions of millions of his countrymen. The book then is a document and will be of use, though to us just now not of absorbing interest. It is trite and tiresome to say that the style is the writer's own; of course it is. But, withal, there is something peculiarly personal about this style; it is so very immediate, undisguised, friendly, genial, humorous, serious, light, and still able to carry a considerable burden of thought uncomplainingly. The historical student of the future will get pleasure and profit from pages that have convincing quality because of transparent sincerity.

A. C. McL.

*Canadian Historical Dates and Events, 1492-1915.* By Francis J. Audet, of the Public Archives, Canada. (Ottawa, the Author, 1917, pp. 239, \$3.00.) Only one who has spent wearisome hours searching for a missing date, a needed initial, or some such small and elusive bit of knowledge, can properly appreciate Mr. Audet's collection. Here is presented in compact form a mass of detailed information covering such subjects as chronological lists of Canadian officials of all classes, dates of the sessions of Dominion and provincial legislatures, voyages, treaties, battles, wrecks, fires, and other catastrophes relating to Canadian history, and many facts too miscellaneous to be classified or enumerated. The collection of material has covered a long period of time and Mr. Audet's facilities for gathering it together have been excellent. That the work has been painstakingly done is evidenced by the fact that such lists as those of the governors of the various provinces are more complete than those to be found in Haydn's *Book of Dignities*. On the other hand, the list of treaties relating to Canada is incomplete. Among the omissions are the treaties between Massachusetts and Acadia, concluded at Boston in 1644, and an Anglo-French treaty concluded at Whitehall in 1687. It must be said also that the volume is marred by far too many misprints. Difficult as it is to make perfect a work of this character, it could surely have been brought far nearer that goal by more careful proof-reading. "Clifford Pinchot" (p. 117) is curiously

unfamiliar to our eyes, and we are also prone to wonder why the first names of Mr. Pinchot's colleagues in the commission of 1909 should not have been ascertained.

*The Quest of El Dorado: the Most Romantic Episode in the History of South American Conquest.* By the Reverend J. A. Zahm, C.S.C., Ph.D., (H. J. Mozans). (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1917, pp. xiv, 261, \$1.50.) This small volume is made up of a series of articles written in 1912 for the *Pan-American Bulletin*. It deserves notice as an account of the numerous expeditions, Spanish, German, and English, which spent their blood and treasure in pursuit of that curious mirage of El Dorado. It is attractively written, but obviously for a popular audience, and as such it should be judged. Even so, one could wish it a bit less exuberant and eulogistic, a bit more critical and informing. We should like to know more of the real El Dorado, of the sacred lake of Guatavita, and of the prince and his people who lived about it. Guatavita, high up in the crater of an extinct volcano, was the religious centre of the Chibcha country. There periodical ceremonies were held, to which came pilgrims from the neighboring tribes, while local hostilities for the moment were suspended. The narrative of the early explorers is often thrilling, but as interesting, if not as romantic, is the story of the native culture, a culture which archaeologists to-day are busy reconstructing.

Dr. Zahm in this, as in earlier books, is very generous toward the Spanish *conquistadores*. That "the prime mover of the Spaniards in their extraordinary adventures was not a thirst for gold . . . but a love of glory and a sense of patriotism" (p. 7), is a thesis to which the reviewer still hesitates to subscribe. And while all credit is due to the almost superhuman endurance and pertinacity of these adventurers, Dr. Zahm is usually silent regarding the darker side of crime and intrigue, and the treatment of the natives. This is the more interesting in view of the rather disparaging tone unconsciously adopted later in the volume toward Raleigh and his Guiana enterprise. Incidentally, in 1595 England and Spain were openly at war, and Raleigh's "privateering work" was quite justifiable.

That Lope de Aguirre reached the Atlantic by way of the Casiquiare and the Orinoco (p. 76), will probably never be proved, and the unique character of the Casiquiare was not reported till over seventy years later. The value of the bullion on the plate fleet destroyed in Vigo Bay in 1702 was not \$100,000,000 (p. 225), but at most about one-fifth of that sum. The proof-reading leaves something to be desired. Among other things, Fernando de Oviedo (pp. 26, 249) should be Fernández de Oviedo, and the autograph (p. 211) attributed to Gaspar de Carvajal is really that of Hernando Pizarro. To lack of proof-reading may perhaps be ascribed the frequent verboseness, especially in chapters X. and XI. The volume is illustrated by excellent pen-and-ink maps, and by photographs of engravings from the early descriptive works of De Bry, Colijn, and Gottfriedt.

C. H.